Equal Rights

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A Citizen Again

Lillian Ying Lu Kiang, wife of Dr. Kiang Kanghu, Chinese scholar and educator, photographed in the gardens of Alva Belmont House just after restoration of her United States citizenship, lost eleven years ago by her marriage. With Mrs. Kiang are Burnita Shelton Matthews of the National Woman's Party, who appeared with Mrs. Kiang in court, and Clara Willison, United States naturalization examiner. Left to right: Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Willison, Mrs. Kiang.

Equal Rights

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution Number 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House April 25, 1929, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady, Pennsylvania.

It's Her Country Again

OF COURSE, the United States has always been the country of Lillian Ying Lu Kiang. She was born here. Her family lives here. She lived here a part of the time, but, like many other Americans, she has also lived in other countries—China, her husband's country and that of her ancestors, and Canada, where her husband works. He has also worked in Washington, D. C., and in California.

But for eleven years, because she married a man of her own race who happened to be born in another country, Mrs. Kiang was denied the protection of the country which gave her birth. Through no wish of her own, she lost her United States nationality because of her marriage.

Now she is a citizen again. She could not have had her citizenship restored prior to the passage of the latest of the series of Cable Acts, for, as the wife of an alien ineligible to citizenship, she could not be "naturalized" in her native country.

Now the United States is the richer by a loyal citizen who did not forsake her country simply because it did her an injustice on account of her sex, a loyal citizen who is a distinguished educator, a woman of gentility and culture.

Mrs. Kiang is the richer because her love for her native country is now justified by its rectification of an original injustice, and because she can now feel that she is no longer an alien in her native land, and can claim her country's protection as well as give it her allegiance.

But she could never have done so had it not been for the continuous work of the National Woman's Party for women's freedom and for the tireless and successful work of Representative John L. Cable of Ohio toward equalizing the nationality law. This Congressman now has nearly reached the goal of complete equality between men and women in nationality laws. That he will attain his complete aim before he stops is assured by his own determination and optimism and by the support given him by women working for justice. He was overwhelmingly re-elected last November, at a time when many Republicans in Ohio were suffering defeat, largely because women are grateful for his past work and confident of his work in the future.

Even while she was under the law an alien, Mrs. Kiang was working for freedom for the women of the country of her birth, the country which withdrew its protection for eleven years because of her marriage. For Mrs. Kiang is a member of the National Woman's Party, having joined during the time when her husband was in the Library of Congress in Washington. This is evidence of her loyalty to her country and her hope that it will establish complete equality between men and women.

Curious Reasoning

A DISPATCH to the New York *Times*, reprinted in this issue of Equal Rights, says that Cuba is not enfranchising women in its constitutional reform on the grounds that "women as a whole do not wish the vote and that only small groups have continued the agitation for Equal Rights."

The same dispatch says that the mixed parliamentary committee working out the constitutional reforms has approved a modification obligating all legally constituted male voters to cast their ballots at the elections. The committee is reported as saying this is necessary "in view of the indifference of Cuban voters."

They have to pass a law to make the men vote because men don't want to vote, but they won't pass a law allowing (or requiring) women to vote because women don't want to vote. The same reason given for opposite results. Is it a comic opera? Or is it just naive frankness? Or have Cuban politicians learned from association with United States politicians that the proper excuse to give for denying justice to women that most women really don't want it, anyhow?

Doris Stevens Returns

DORIS STEVENS, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women and, with Alice Paul, its representative on the League of Nations Consultative Committee of Women on Nationality, arrived in New York City August 12 from Geneva.

Muna Lee, director of national activities of the National Woman's Party, went to New York August 7 to plan a triumphal reception for Miss Stevens.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, who was unable to attend the reception to Miss Stevens because she was on a boat going from Boston to Norfolk, sent a radiogram of welcome and congratulation to Miss Stevens.

The committee, set up by the League of Nations to advise on nationality, decided to recommend to the Assembly of the League that the nationality convention written at The Hague not be adopted and ratified, that instead a new convention, providing that the nations agree that there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality, be adopted by an international conference and sent to the various countries for ratification.

Miss Paul, in cabling news of Miss Stevens's departure, commented that her work in Geneva had been "of value beyond measure," as has been her work at several recent international conferences where the question of nationality rights for women has been at issue.

Members and friends of the National Woman's Party in New York met Miss Stevens at the dock when the La France arrived and tendered her a reception.

Women all over the world have expressed their gratitude to Miss Paul and Miss Stevens for their ceaseless, scholarly, thorough, and effective work on nationality. When the whole history of the winning of full equality in nationality rights for women of the whole world is written, the work of the Inter-American Commission of Women will dominate it, and Miss Paul's monumental study of the nationality laws of all countries and Miss Stevens's charming diplomatic ability and her dramatic and learned addresses to international conferences of statesmen on nationality rights will loom large in the story.

"If, as now seems probable, women the world over are to be guaranteed the right to the nationality into which they are born, and will no longer have it taken away from them upon marriage to a foreigner," Miss Lee said, on leaving to arrange for celebrating Miss Stevens's homecoming, "they will owe that boon in great part to the work at Geneva last month of Doris Stevens and Alice Paul."

For these reasons, women gathered to greet Miss Stevens in New York, to show their gratitude for her work, and to pledge her their aid in the next step in the campaign—the adoption of the new convention and its ratification by the countries of the world.

Citizenship Restored

ON the first Monday morning in August, an interested group of onlookers — officials of the court, photographers, reporters, and members of the National Woman's Party—witnessed the swift and simple procedure by which the Government of the United States restored to a woman born within its borders the nationality of which she had been involuntarily bereft upon her marriage.

Lillian Ying Lu Kiang, United States-born woman of Chinese ancestry, who lost her United States citizenship upon marriage to Dr. Kiang Kanghu, internationally known Chinese scholar, had her citizenship restored on August 3, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, with Judge Cox presiding. This is the first case at the National Capital of an American-born woman having her citizenship, lost by marriage, restored in accordance with the provisions of the new Cable Bill, passed in the closing days of the last Congress in March of this year.

This bill was sponsored by the National Woman's Party, of which Mrs. Kiang is a member. Among the interested spectators at the court, in addition to Mrs. Kiang and her attorney, Burnita Shelton Matthews, who is chairman of the Lawyers Council of the Woman's Party and to whose skill and strategy the victory of the new nationality law is largely due, were many fellow-members. Mrs. Paul Myron Linebarger, chairman of the District of Columbia Branch and wife of the legal advisor to the Chinese Government, appeared as a witness for Mrs. Kiang, testifying to her good character and desirability as a citizen. Emma Wold, technical advisor to the United States delegaton to the recent Hague Conference on the Codification of International Law, was also in the court.

On March 3, 1931, Congress passed a bill introduced by Representative John L. Cable of Ohio, to further remove restrictions against women in the nationality laws of the United States. This bill provides, in part, that a woman who was a citizen of the United States at birth and lost her citizenship by residence abroad after marriage to an alien or by marriage to an ineligible alien may become naturalized according to the short method provided in the Cable Act, as amended July 3, 1930, and after her naturalization she will have the same citizenship status as if her marriage had taken place after the passage of this act. It also provides that a woman who was a citizen of the United States at birth shall not be denied naturalization by reason of her race. This amendment furthermore repeals the provision of the Cable Act denying naturalization to a woman married to an alien ineligible for citizenship.

Mrs. Kiang was born in San Francisco, California, in 1898, of Chinese parentage. She was educated in the public school and high school there, later studying at San Francisco Teachers' College and at Dr. Maria Montessori's Training School.

Upon marriage to Dr. Kiang Kanghu in 1920, at that time a distinguished member of the faculty of the University of California, she lost her United States Citizenship in accordance with the old law.

Mrs. Kiang, after her marriage, traveled extensively with her husband, first in Soviet Russia, 1920-22, and later throughout Europe, particularly in Germany and France. In her travels she has consistently studied and visited those centers most occupied with children's education and child welfare. While in China, Mrs. Kiang accepted an offer of the Chinese Government that she head the government kindergarten, a supplementary school of the Peking Woman's Teachers College. This latter institution encourages modern educational methods, especially for children.

"In fact, the Peking Woman Teachers' College has been a hotbed for the promotion of Woman's Rights and Woman's Suffrage ever since it was founded!" Mrs. Kiang explains. "The college girls were extremely active during the critical years from 1923 to 1925. It was the highest institution of learning before the removal of the capital of China to Nanking. Aside from the professional activities of women in Shanghai, our college girls were always first to wake Chinese women to their own rights. Many times their valor meant fights, picketing, even the facing of firing squads!"

Mrs. Kiang directed the Government Kindergarten for more than five years. With her two children, she returned for a period of study to the United States, concentrating upon progressive educational methods in use in California and the Eastern States. During 1927 and 1928, she did graduate work at Columbia

University, and also investigated pre-school education in Detroit. For the two succeeding years, Mrs. Kiang lived in Washington, while her husband was occupied in research work at the Library of Congress.

"During my stay in Washington I became deeply interested in the work of the Woman's Party," Mrs. Kiang told an interested group at Alva Belmont House on Monday afternoon, after her citizenship had been restored. "I was especially struck by the tireless efforts of Miss Paul, Miss Wold, and Mrs. Matthews to equalize the nationality law. Naturally, I am overjoyed at the result of the Woman's Party's efforts toward this, especially in obtaining passage of the new Cable Bill. It means so much to me! For eleven years I lost my United States citizenship. Upon my visit to my family in 1926 I could come into the United States, their home and the country of my birth, only as a foreign visitor, paying alien tax, asking for an extension of time every six months."

Since September, 1930, Mrs. Kiang has lived in Canada, her husband being head of the Department of Chinese in McGill University, Montreal. When she learned that the nationality law of the United States had been so changed as to permit her to regain her lost citizenship, she came to Washington immediately to go through the naturalization court. But in order to enter the United States from Canada, even for this purpose, Mrs. Kiang had a difficult time. She was advised to get a section six paper as an "alien visitor." As a native Californian she objected to the term and would not employ it. Acting on her own initiative she wired to Oregon and asked for her husband's diplomatic passport. All this red tape meant more than ten days' delay before she could so much as cross the border.

"In case of severe or critical illness of my relatives in the United States, they might be dead and buried and all the flowers withered before I could get started to see them," she explained.

"I have been asked what good it will do me to regain my citizenship, since my home is in Montreal. Well, the good will be that I can come back to the country of my birth, to visit my own mother, brothers and sisters, and to pay a tribute of filial piety which a citizen of the United States of the Chinese race doesn't ignore. To visit the grave of my father—the land where my father died — without being termed an alien visitor or asked to leave at a time prescribed."

A Working Woman In Georgia: VII

By Josephine Casey

EVERY moment of the hearing in the Legislature on House Bill 120 was packed with interesting drama, but as we can't use all the space in EQUAL RIGHTS for Georgia, we can report only part.

The proponents were Lillian Wade, secretary of the Southern Council for Women and Children in Industry; Mrs. Emmet Quinn of the same organization; Steve Nance of the Federation of Trades; and a gentleman from Richmond County who said he worked in a mill.

The opponents were Mrs. Douglas Swagerty, vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party of Atlanta, Mrs. Fallin, Pearl Henry and Johnnie Hudgins of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, and the writer. Mr. Forbes, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers, and Mr. McGrath, attorney for the Manufacturers' Association, spoke against the bill.

The first speaker was Mrs. Quinn, who spoke in favor, which meant, in this case, simply reading the bill and after each clause stating there should be no objection to it. The interesting point was that Mrs. Quinn gave the impression that the bill she was reading was the identical bill that the Atlanta Woman's Club and the League of Women Voters had been studying for a year. The bill she was reading had been introduced by a delegation of men from Richmond, while the other bill has been studied but has not been introduced. This was brought out later in Mrs. Swagerty's reply to a direct question.

When the male operator spoke, he deplored the fact that women worked nights because they are physically unable to stand night work. Little Johnnie (Yes, her name ain't Jane, it's Johnnie) Hudgins whispered to me, "How does he know? He isn't a woman." She was not being funny. She simply marvelled how a man could talk that way in the presence of three healthy women who had worked nights for years.

Miss Wade told of all the bills that had been introduced in other States to restrict women's working, and how some girls were changed from night work to day work and the men put on nights and how perfectly it worked. She named one mill.

Mr. Forbes objected to the bill, saying that it would place Georgia at a disadvantage. He said Miss Wade had mentioned the bills that had been introduced in Southern States but had not told how many were defeated. He might have said that the mill Miss Wade had mentioned as making the change from night to day so perfectly has not run a night shift in a long time. I had been there and investigated. Mr. McGrath also stated his organization was opposed.

Mrs. Swagerty said:

"Children do not belong in this, for they are not in the mills at night anyhow. They do not belong with women in legislation any more than with men. It is only the sentimentalist who reasons otherwise. It would be immediately declared unconstitutional to legislate men out of employment, and women should have the same right under the Constitution. Industry has advanced. In thinking progress, it is just as far ahead of the child in the coal mine age of England and the sweat shop in New York as the airplane is from the oxcart.

"There has always been the working woman; women have always worked. The mere fact that in our grandmother's day the woman was shut up in her own home to weave rugs, make soap, spin and dye cloth and make it into garments, to can vegetables and fruits, nurse the sick, wash clothes, cook meals and do any number of other things, with long hours, many times night work and no salary, did not keep her from being a hard-working woman. Progress by man has taken many of those hard jobs out of the home (but remember, women did not lay down on the job!) but men found that many of them were still best performed by women. So in textile mills, laundries, canneries, bakeries, and many other occupations, we have women in industry.

"Man was not ashamed when his woman was shut up at home with many jobs, long hours, and night work. Oh, no! And he frequently buried two or three wives before his life span was run. But when woman got a job outside the home, doing one thing and getting paid for it, he was terribly ashamed, and often angry. Wounded pride and personal vanity made him say that 'Woman's place was in the home,' even though he himself had put her in his factory. Even today we hear that phrase, especially during these times of depression; implying that if all women were idle at home (for remember, man took her jobs away from her) then there would be jobs for the man. Bosh! A good job well performed has no sex, and women as a sex have nothing to do with the overproduction of anything.

"I am here only in the interests of fair play, square dealing, or whatever you are a mind to call it. If anything in industry needs regulating, regulate the work and not the worker. In every meeting where I have heard this particular measure discussed, I have been amazed at the lack of consideration shown the persons most vitally involved in this bill. As working men, such a procedure if it affected your own job, would be found intolerable by

everyone of you. Men and women were put here together; we have to live together, play together, work together, suffer together, rejoice together. We can't get away from that basic fact. And remember that anything which affects woman as a detriment or a hindrance or a stumbling block in the path of progress, equally trips up man!"

I was called next and explained that the other side had not asked the workers whether they themselves liked the bill; and that one girl had told me they were trying to reduce workers to the status of European peasants. The descendants of those who had to cut down trees before they could plant beans in Georgia, or the descendants of those who rode with Forrest, cannot be treated as other than free-born Americans; to whom the principle of equality is the greatest thing on earth. At this the writer of the bill forgot and nodded his head in agreement. For political reasons he may have had to along with his delegation but now he knows the truth. It got across!

Pearl Henry was introduced. She is a wrapper hand who has worked nights four years and a half. She supports a father who is too old to work. She said she works from midnight until eight in the morning; and instead of going out evenings, she goes out mornings. She declared that she does not like day work, as the heat makes it sticky and uncomfortable. She said she spoke for hundreds who could not all be present, and who would lose their jobs if the bill passed. Next was Miss Hudgins, who works from nine in the evening until midnight—she has a sister who works days. This makes it possible for one of them to be always with their old parents. They can't afford a nurse.

The next was Mrs. Fallin, who has worked seven years. She has the hours from 4 P. M. until midnight. Her husband has been crippled and she has two children. They have no other means of livelihood than her wages. Not only does she need the work, but the hours are exceptionally good for her. She is a beautiful, sensitive woman and asked me, "Must I tell about my husband?" I told her I knew how she felt; but it would help every girl who has to work if she told these people the facts.

Next day H. B. 120 was read out of committee. It should be understood that very few of the committee were present at the hearing. The majority were the Richmond County delegation who had made the bill a campaign issue and so had to stand pat. We must remember that until the Woman's Party got into action here, many sincere people thought this was a kindly bill instead of a selfish and unjust one. The textile girls made an impression, for one man said, "A noble deed for a husky delegation! To throw a woman out of a job in times like these!"

The National Woman's Party of Atlanta is glad the bill is out of committee and will be on the floor soon, for the thousands of girls working on 8-hour schedules on two shifts are anxious. The defeat of House Bill 120 will assure them of steady work through next winter.

Press Comment

No Vote for Cuban Women

New York Times, August 2, 1931.

HAVANA, Aug. 1. Woman's suffrage will not be among the Cuban constitutional reforms recommended by the mixed parliamentary committee now studying various reforms approved in principle by Congress recently, but will be left to the vote of Congress as a separate law.

Despite assurances given to representatives of the United States Woman's Party by the Cuban Government during the Pan-American Congress in 1928 that Cuban women soon would receive the vote, the legislators feel that women as a whole do not wish the vote and that only small groups have continued the agitation for Equal Rights.

Among the amendments passed on today the committee approved a modification obligating all legally constituted male voters to cast their ballots at the elections, which it is said was necessary, in view of the indifference of Cuban voters. The committee reported the possibility of terminating its work of discussing each modification this week, permitting definite approval of reforms next week.

Opposing Marriage

Progress, Charlottesville, Va., July 21, 1931.

ROANOKE, VA., July 21 (AP). Plans for the discontinuing the employment of married women as teachers after the conclusion of the session to open in September were made at the meeting of the Roanoke School Board here yesterday.

When the change in the present employment policy is put in operation, married women will not be elected to teaching positions in the city except by special recommendation of the superintendent, and all such cases will be settled at the discretion of the board, it was decided.

An official ruling on the matter was deferred, however, until the proper resolutions have been drawn up and submitted for approval.

Interest of U. S. Women in World Affairs Spreads

By VYLLA POE WILSON

The Washington Post, August 2, 1931.

THE interest of American women who take thought of what is going on in the world extends not only to the condition of women in the United States, but to those in other countries. Club papers and bulletins are always full of accounts of the struggle for civic rights and betterment of conditions of homes, schools and the children, and other woman interest from other countries.

Thousands of American women are following with keen concern the efforts of Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and Alice Paul for a nationality standard for women of all nations. Recently these two women signed a report asking for equality in nationality rights for women from the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality of the League of Nations.

Encouragement is also being wafted over the seas to the Japanese women who are carrying on a fight for further recognition of women in the Flowery Kingdom. Some American workers who have recently returned from Rio de Janeiro applaud the fight being carried on by the Brazilian women for political and social rights.

An Equal Footing in Industry?

New York World-Telegram, June 29, 1931.

WOMEN on an equal footing with men in industry? It is to laugh, insist spokesmen for the National Woman's Party, who point to New York's amended eight-hour law for women factory and mercantile workers, which goes into effect Wednesday. This bill will prohibit women from overtime work in certain factories and stores.

"The Wall Street stenographer may work until dawn after a bear raid on the market, but the department store secretary who oversteps by one minute the limited overtime allowed is a lawbreaker," Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, a member of the Party's National Council, said today.

"In all States except California, legislatures are free to exclude women from any field of employment," she continued.

The whole history of discriminatory labor legislation for women is seen by Mrs. Smith as one in which social workers, men's labor unions, and a few women's trade unions under the control of the men's organizations have set up barriers to women in industry, only to have them knocked down, one after another, by the women who were affected.

In 1912 the first law prohibiting night work for women over 21 in factories was adopted by the Legislature. Two years later night work was prohibited for women employed in stores. Restaurants were next to come under the restrictions of a 54-hour law, and the employment at night "of females over sixteen years" was prohibited. This law, however, did not apply to women singers and performers of any kind, nor to attendants in ladies' cloakrooms and parlors, nor to "females employed in or in connection with the dining rooms of kitchens of hotels."

"Women writers and reporters in newspaper offices were the first to kick over the traces," Mrs. Smith explained. "In 1919 they succeeded in having the six-day regulation of their work removed, and also obtained exemption from the provisions of the night work law.

"In 1920 the women railroad workers demanded the repeal of the restrictions against them. They succeeded in having a law passed cancelling all hour limitations for women on railroads, except conductors and guards.

"In 1917 women printers, linotypists and monotypists in newspaper offices began an agitation in the Legislature against being forbidden by law to work at night. It was not until 1921 that they finally obtained exemption. Night work in commercial print shops, which many of them prefer, is still closed to them.

"In 1928 licensed women pharmacists obtained exemption from the provisions of the night work law. Women restaurant workers have gone to the Legislature year after year to demand exemption from the regulatory laws imposed upon them, but no such exemption has yet been granted."

Daniel Read Anthony, Jr.

DANIEL READ ANTHONY, Jr., former Congressman from Kansas, who first introduced the Equal Rights Amendment in the House of Representatives, died of tuberculosis at Hilltop, near Leavenworth, Kansas, on August 4.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, sent Mrs. Anthony the following telegram on hearing of the former Congressman's death:

"The National Woman's Party desires me to express our deepest sympathy for the death of Honorable Daniel Read Anthony, Jr., first to introduce in the United States House of Representatives the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Federal Constitution which will establish Equal Rights before the law for men and women. He thereby continued courageously the noble work for women's freedom of his aunt, Susan B. Anthony."

Mr. Anthony died just eighteen days before his sixty-first birthday. He served as a Republican in the House of Representatives from the Sixtieth to the Seventieth Congress, inclusive, declining reelection to the Seventy-first Congress on account of his ill health. He served Kansas in Congress longer than any other man, and was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations at the time of his retirement.

He was editor of the Leavenworth *Times,* which his father, Daniel Read Anthony, Sr., a colonel in the Civil War, founded in 1871.

Political proclivities of Daniel Read Anthony, Jr., were a heritage from his aunt, Susan B. Anthony, the illustrious figure of the woman suffrage movement in America, and from his father, Col. Daniel Read Anthony, who stood among the foremost Kansas Republicans for almost half a century. This heritage kept the younger Anthony in Congress for more than two decades.

Father and son held public honors that were peculiarly parallel. Each was appointed postmaster at Leavenworth by a President who became the victim of an assassin, the elder Anthony receiving the office from Lincoln, the younger from McKinley. Both father and son served as Mayor of Leavenworth.

During America's participation in the World War, Representative Anthony, serving as the ranking member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, received praise from the Democratic Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, for bringing about "the harmonious and helpful relationship between Congress and the War Department in carrying forward the heavy burden of war." In 1919 Mr. Anthony accompanied Secretary Baker to Europe to inspect the Army of Occupation in Germany and the American camps in France.

With the advent of the Harding administration, Mr. Anthony severed his connection with the House Committee on Military Affairs to go to the Appropriations Committee. As a member of this committee he played an important role in the Harding-Coolidge economy program. He had control of appropriations for the military establishment and frequently joked about his slashing the military budget, saying such activity entitled him to "distinction as the most unpopular Congressman at any Army post."

Daniel Read Anthony, Jr., was born at Leavenworth August 22, 1870. In his youth the city was the home of many distinguished lawyers. Association with these men inspired him to study for the bar. He was graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1891, but upon returning to Leavenworth he preferred to work in his father's newspaper office to the practice of the legal profession. He succeeded to the editorship of the Leavenworth *Times* upon his father's death, in 1904.

When Charles Curtis, now Vice-President, resigned as Representative in Congress from the first Kansas district, in 1907, to take a Senate seat, Mr. Anthony was elected to succeed him in the Lower House.

Mr. Anthony married Miss Elizabeth Havens of Leavenworth in 1897. They were the parents of Daniel Read Anthony, 3d, and Eleanor, the wife of Donald W. Sawtelle, a young officer in the Regular Army.

Equality of Citizenship

THE interest in equality in nationality laws is further evidenced by letters sent to the editor of *Current History* following the appearance in the magazine of an article written by Representative John L. Cable of Ohio, author of all the measures on the statute books of the United States equalizing the nationality laws as between men and women. In the August issue, several letters appeared.

One written by Laura Berrien said:

"Women of many countries met at Geneva in June to demand equality in citizenship. Passage of the Cable bill, recorded by Representative Cable in the June issue of *Current History* providing that no American-born woman shall henceforward lose American citizenship by marriage to a foreigner, blazes a splendid trail, nationally and internationally.

"Yet we must not forget, as the National Woman's Party reminds us in the case of Lillian Larsh, that complete equality has not been attained. American-born women deprived of citizenship by the old law are still treated as aliens; and married women cannot transmit their citizenship to their children."

George O. Gillingham, assistant editor of *The Pathfinder,* Washington, D. C., wrote:

"Representative Cable's article, 'Woman's Victory for Full Citizenship,' which appeared in June *Current History,* records his work in trying to get women's rights advocates out of a 'fix' they got themselves into. Their independent citizenship is still a boomerang for, while American recognition is assured, the

changes are contrary to international law, which recognizes a wife's nationality as following that of her husband's. American women marrying aliens since 1922 are not regarded as American citizens anywhere but here and invite embarrassment when they accompany their husbands abroad. On the other hand, when an alien woman marries an American, her native country washes its hands of her, yet the United States still recognizes her as an alien and she is, in effect, a woman without a country!"

It should be noted that several other countries recognize the married woman's independent citizenship, contrary to Mr. Gillingham's statement, and that the tendency is toward equality in international law.

Mary Clark of Gettysburg, Ohio, said in her letter:

"The article by Representative John L. Cable, 'Woman's Victory for Full Citizenship, in June *Current History,* is an excellent account of the fight for the recent amendment to the Woman's Independent Citizenship Act of 1922, which was enacted by the Seventy-first Congress and signed by President Hoover in closing hours of Congress. The new law marks the culmination of a nation-wide, age-old struggle to free American womanhood from the ancient bonds of inequality with man. The rights of suffrage and the rights of citizenship are separate and distinct qualifications. The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right of suffrage. The above amendment, fathered by Hon. John L. Cable, makes the qualification of citizenship of American woman the same as man and is an act of justice to American womanhood."

Warns Against Dismissing Married Teachers

ALMOST commendable, and, unfortunately somewhat unusual, effort to enforce law and guarantee justice to women is reported to the Washington *Star* from Baltimore.

According to this dispatch, Dr. Albert S. Cook, Maryland State Superintendent of Schools, has sent a warning to all county school superintendents and the members of county boards of education calling attention to the fact that regulations dismissing women teachers solely because of marriage amount to sex discrimination, and discrimination on account of sex in Maryland schools is illegal.

The warning is in the form of a circular letter and was issued after Superintendent Cook concluded from the number of queries received by him concerning employment of married women as teachers that there must be some regulations on the subject in the counties.

At the school board offices in Rockville and Marlboro it was said no regulations of this sort exist as far as Montgomery and Prince Georges counties are concerned. J. Albert Miller, assistant superintendent of Prince Georges, said many of the most able teachers in that county are married.

However, a check in three counties in widely separated portions of the State revealed all three had regulations bearing on the marriage of women teachers.

In Cecil County teachers who marry within the school year are automatically dropped at the termination of the term, but this regulation does not apply to those employed before its passage about a year ago.

Superintendent Cook pointed out that the county school officials are without authority to pass regulations contrary to State law, and one of the State laws prohibits discrimination because of sex in employment of teachers. Since no question has arisen regarding dismissal of married man teachers, regulations affecting woman teachers who marry amount to sex discrimination, he says.

"A teacher who marries during her two-year probationary period may be dropped by the board without assigning any reasons, just as any other teacher may be dropped during her probationary period," Superintendent Cook explained. "After a teacher has served more than two years in a county she may not be removed by the board without cause, and she has the right to request the Board of Education to furnish reasons for her dismissal."

The causes for dropping a teacher were listed by Mr. Cook as immorality, misconduct in office, insubordination, incompetency, or neglect of duty. These charges, however, must be given in writing, and the teacher must be given an opportunity to be heard by the board on not less than 10 days' notice.

We are indeed glad that Maryland recognizes that marriage, on the part of a woman, does not constitute immorality, misconduct in office, insubordination, incompetency, or neglect of duty.

Feminist Notes

First Editor

FOR the first time in the history of Stanford University, a woman is to hold the coveted post of managing editor of the *Stanford Daily.* Catherine Spaulding of Los Angeles, a junior in the University, has been selected from among the many aspirants for the job which pays a salary.

French Feminists Fight

THE same old plea but a new reason is advanced by women suffragists in France. Their request is still the vote but their reason is based on the Treaty of Versailles.

Year after year, the French Senate has refused to even discuss suffrage for women, having three times turned the measure down after it passed the Chamber of Deputies.

Under the Treaty of Versailles, inhabitants of the rich Saar Valley may decide in 1935 by plebiscite whether they wish to be attached to Germany or to France. Germany has woman suffrage and women of the Saar have the right to vote.

So, argue the Feminists, if France wants to add this valuable piece of territory to her possessions, she must give the women of France the right to vote before 1935 for women of the Saar will certainly not vote in favor of a country where they will have no voice in the government.

Though women seeking suffrage are not numerous in France, each session of the Parliament sees the introduction of a new suffrage measure. Louis Marin, leader of the center, now has a proposal before the Chamber seeking suffrage for women in time for next year's parliamentary elections.

A campaign was recently started to rouse the interest of all French women in gaining the ballot and Paul Vallery, noted poet and academician, made a speech in behalf of woman suffrage which has been widely quoted and re-printed, according to reports from Paris.

The French Women's Federation was founded in 1900 by Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix, a pupil of Susan B. Anthony.

Better Jobs Now

WOMEN in the District of Columbia have been earning better jobs for themselves in the last decade, according to a recent study made by the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

This progress is reflected in the decreasing numbers of women engaged in working in or for the home and in personal-service occupations, and in the growing numbers of women in professional work.

An increase of 170.7 per cent. in the number of women lawyers in the District of Columbia during the ten-year period from 1920 to 1930 was noted, though the number of women physicians increased only 8.1 per cent. in that time.

Other notable increases cited were a

39.4 per cent. increase in the number of women professionally engaged in art work, an 86.5 per cent. increase in the number of women authors, editors, and reporters, a 26.5 per cent. increase in the number of women musicians and music teachers, and a 73.4 per cent. increase in the number of women college presidents and professors.

Elementary, My Dear Watson!

WATCH your step, you English crook! Step softly and whisper State secrets, you international adventurers!

Scotland Yard, presumably the most masculine place in the world, has recognized Feminists at last. According to the Commissioner, Viscount Byng, the Yard expects to have fully trained twenty-five women plain-clothes detectives by the end of the year. They will be recruited from the ranks of existing policewomen and will enjoy the same professional status as their male colleagues who have so long monopolized the pages of the press and scarlet chronicles of mystery fiction.

The New York *Herald-Tribune* prophesies the immediate appearance of famous fictional female crime detectors. It says:

"The feminine amateur of crime, whose native charms will be augmented by the creations of Chanel and Patou and who lives in a snug flat in West Brook Street, will have a nice taste in wine, motor cars and chamber music. Although strictly a dilettante in the refinements of living, she will be as relentless in her pursuit of master criminals as she is unflinching in the face of threats from occult sources of death and worse than death. Her principal concern will be with jewels of fabulous worth and missing papers of State, or poison gas formula raped from the vaults of Woolwich Arsenal, and at the end she will invariably marry either the chief inspector or the heir to an ancient title, the honor of whose family she has saved.

"Those who enjoy making their nights hideous with tales of clutching hands, screams of terror and the details of meat-ax assassinations, and whose bookshelves represent anthologies of paper-bound horror, may look forward to novelty in the achievements of Mrs. Sherlock Holmes, Charlotte Chan, or Philomela Vance.

"The detective novel must keep abreast of the Feminist times."

Now if the French follow Scotland Yard's example, they can use la femme "chercher la femme!"

New Flying Record

ON the same day that plucky Ruth Nichols crashed on her adventurously attempted solo to Europe only to announce from the hospital that she would try again, Florence Klingensmith broke an air record in stunt flying.

Advancing women's loop-the-loop record from 980 loops to 1,078, Miss Klingensmith averaged nearly four loops a minute. Laura Ingalls had held the record previously.

I. A. W. S. Congress

THE International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship has issued a call to its twelfth congress to be held in Athens, Greece, from April 17 to 23, 1932.

The Alliance has existed for 28 years, celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary in Berlin in 1929. Its twelfth congress will be held in a country where women have as yet only limited political freedom, despite the fact that that country, Greece, may be claimed as the cradle of democracy.

In issuing its call, the Alliance says:

"Not only do many countries still refuse women the rights of citizenship but even those which have given women the franchise have failed to establish complete equality. Equality granted in principle is as yet nowhere an actual fact and women cannot dissociate themselves from the Feminist struggle if they wish to take their just place in government in administration, in industry, finance and the professions, and above all in the education of the young. They must not abandon that struggle if they desire that in every country the civil code shall cease to be a thorn in the flesh of women as wives and mothers."

"Ravishing Charmers"

"HOW well I remember," says H. L. Mencken, growing sentimentally reminiscent in an editorial on "The Aesthetic Recoil," dealing incidentally with the suffragists who picketed the White House, in the *American Mercury* for July, "how well I remember the delegation they sent to Washington at the time of the second Wilson inaugural in 1917 to picket the White House! It consisted of such ravishing charmers that the very cops stood thunderstruck, and every newspaper reporter in town had his shoes shined and bought a new necktie. . . ."

Young Lawyer

IN Florida, State law requires persons taking the bar examination to be at least 21 years old, but young Janna Tucker of Bradenton, Florida, has graduated from the John B. Stetson University Law School, wants to practice law, and isn't 21 yet.

So the Florida Senate has passed a special bill permitting her to take the examination, and if she can qualify before she's 21 she can practice law right away.

Air Traffic Manager

DOROTHY WERNER of Kansas City, Missouri, in charge of an airplane service between St. Louis and Omaha, Nebraska, is said to be the only woman traffic manager of a major airline in the world.

California Judges

WITH the recent election of Judge Ida May Adams to judgeship in the Municipal Court of Los Angeles, this California city leads the country in the number of women judges serving in its courts.

Judge Adams has the distinction of being the first woman attorney in the United States elected to the bench by direct vote of the people without prior appointment, says the Southern California Council of the National Association of Women Lawyers.

She attributes her successful campaign in a large measure to the backing given her by Los Angeles members of the National Association of Women Lawyers.

"It is the first time that women attorneys have acted in unison in such an undertaking, and I am sure that they rejoice with me in having achieved that for which we bent our efforts," said Judge Adams at the time of her election.

Los Angeles boasts two other women judges. They are Georgia Bullock and May Lahey, both presiding over in the Municipal Courts of the city. California has one other woman judge, Theresa Meikle of the San Francisco Municipal Court. This gives California four of the nineteen women judges in courts of record in the United States.

California is also well represented in the National Association of Women Lawyers, with 300 members in the State, of whom 132 are in Los Angeles. Judge Adams is president of the Southern California Council of the Association.

Girl Students' Rank

GIRLS are better students in Washington, D. C., than boys, with an average of 13.1 points higher scholastic standing registered by all girl graduates of public schools in the city than by boys, according to the Board of Education.

Girls shine particularly in grammar schools and junior high schools, while boys slightly surpass them in senior high schools.

Beats Men for Three Years

BY bettering the record of all male competitors in the University of Wisconsin Law School for there years, Bernice Nisha Lotwin of Menomonie earned the $50 Salmon W. Dalberg prize for highest scholarship.

This is the first time the prize, which was established out of a $1,000 fund given by Frieda Dalberg and Julia Dalberg Brown as a memorial to their brother, the late Salmon W. Dalberg, has been awarded.

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